

**SUMMARY REPORT OF INVESTIGATION<sup>1</sup>****I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Date of Incident:	March 11, 2016
Time of Incident:	4:16 pm
Location of Incident:	[REDACTED]
Date of COPA Notification:	May 12, 2017
Time of COPA Notification:	9:44 am

On March 11, 2016, [REDACTED] (“Ms. [REDACTED]”), and her daughter [REDACTED] (“Ms. [REDACTED]”), attended a political protest that took place outside the [REDACTED]. At some point, the demonstration became violent. Officer [REDACTED] (“PO [REDACTED]”), who was assigned to manage the crowd, directed Ms. [REDACTED] to leave the area. An altercation then occurred between Ms. [REDACTED] and PO [REDACTED]. According to PO [REDACTED], Ms. [REDACTED] punched him on the face, which Ms. [REDACTED] denied. Ms. [REDACTED] alleged that PO [REDACTED] grabbed her and hit her several times with his baton about to face, head, and body. PO [REDACTED] acknowledged that he grabbed Ms. [REDACTED] and said that she sustained a head wound when they both fell to the ground. Ms. [REDACTED] filed a civil suit against the city of Chicago in May 2017, at which time COPA was notified of the incident.

**II. INVOLVED PARTIES**

Involved Officer #1:	[REDACTED], star # [REDACTED], employee ID # [REDACTED], Date of Appointment [REDACTED], 1999, Police Officer, Unit [REDACTED], DOB [REDACTED], 1966, male, white
Involved Officer #2:	[REDACTED], star # [REDACTED], employee ID # [REDACTED], Date of Appointment [REDACTED], 2002, Police Officer, Unit [REDACTED], DOB [REDACTED], 1977, male, Hispanic
Involved Individual #1:	[REDACTED], DOB [REDACTED], 1970, female, white

<sup>1</sup> On September 15, 2017, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) replaced the Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA) as the civilian oversight agency of the Chicago Police Department. Therefore, this investigation, which began under IPRA, was transferred to COPA on September 15, 2017, and the recommendation(s) set forth herein are the recommendation(s) of COPA.

### III. ALLEGATIONS

Officer	Allegation	Finding / Recommendation
Officer [REDACTED]	1. It is alleged that on or about March 11, 2016, at 4:16 p.m., at or near [REDACTED] [REDACTED], Officer [REDACTED] star # [REDACTED] used excessive force when he hit [REDACTED] with a baton, in violation of Rules 8 and 9.	Not Sustained
Officer [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	1. It is alleged that Officer [REDACTED] did not complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR) for an incident that occurred on March 11, 2016, at approximately 4:16 p.m., at or near [REDACTED], in violation of Rule 10.	Exonerated

### IV. APPLICABLE RULES AND LAWS

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#### Rules

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1. Rule 8 - Disrespect to or maltreatment of any person, while on or off duty.
2. Rule 9 - Engaging in any unjustified verbal or physical altercation with any person, while on or off duty.
3. Rule 10 - Inattention to duty.

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#### General Orders

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1. G03-02 Use of Force
2. G03-02-01 Force Options
3. G03-02-02 Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report

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### V. INVESTIGATION<sup>2</sup>

#### a. Interviews

##### i. Civilian Interviews

On February 17, 2018, complainant [REDACTED] [REDACTED]<sup>3</sup> provided a statement to COPA. Ms. [REDACTED] related that on March 11, 2016, she and her daughter, [REDACTED], attended a rally

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<sup>2</sup> COPA conducted a thorough and complete investigation. The following is a summary of the material evidence gathered and relied upon in our analysis.

<sup>3</sup> Att. 96, 156.

hosted by the [REDACTED] (“[REDACTED”]) [REDACTED].<sup>4</sup> There was a strong police presence in the area. The group Ms. [REDACTED] was with marched from the [REDACTED] quad to the [REDACTED], where officers stopped them and would not let them cross the street. Ms. [REDACTED] decided that she and Ms. [REDACTED] would leave the area and go to dinner. She described that there were a lot of people in the area and that officers were trying to keep them on the sidewalks, using their batons to push the civilians back.

Ms. [REDACTED] said that she and Ms. [REDACTED] were in the front row. The officer in front of Ms. [REDACTED] was PO [REDACTED]. PO [REDACTED] forcefully pushed Ms. [REDACTED] with a baton. Ms. [REDACTED] said, “Don’t fucking hit my daughter.”<sup>5</sup> In response, PO [REDACTED] pulled Ms. [REDACTED] to the ground by her hair and struck her multiple times with his baton. Ms. [REDACTED] put her hands over her head while PO [REDACTED] was striking her. Ms. [REDACTED] felt something warm trickling down her face and realized she was bleeding. At some point while she was on the ground, PO [REDACTED] called her “dumb bitch,” “filthy whore, and “stupid cunt.”<sup>6</sup>

People in the crowd yelled that Ms. [REDACTED] was bleeding and needed help. PO [REDACTED] was going to put her in a squadrol but the officers called for an ambulance instead. PO [REDACTED] accompanied Ms. [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]. According to Ms. [REDACTED], before they put her into the ambulance, PO [REDACTED] said, “Thanks for a great night, I haven’t beat anybody up in a while.”<sup>7</sup>

On May 16, 2018, [REDACTED]<sup>8</sup> Ms. [REDACTED] daughter, provided a statement to COPA. Ms. [REDACTED] described the same start to the event as Ms. [REDACTED] did. When the two were trying to leave the area, an officer pushed Ms. [REDACTED] with his baton. Ms. [REDACTED] told the officer not to touch Ms. [REDACTED]. After that, the officer grabbed Ms. [REDACTED] “by the hair”<sup>9</sup> and pulled her and after that Ms. [REDACTED] didn’t see anything. Ms. [REDACTED] got herself to safety in an adjacent parking lot and called her step dad to come pick her up. While she was waiting for her step dad, she saw the officer who assaulted Ms. [REDACTED] walking Ms. [REDACTED] to the ambulance. Ms. [REDACTED] was covered in blood and Ms. [REDACTED] yelled at the officer but doesn’t remember what she said to the officer. Ms. [REDACTED] was later able to recover the sign Ms. [REDACTED] made for the protest. Ms. [REDACTED]’s step dad picked her up and took her home.

On March 2, 2018, [REDACTED]<sup>10</sup> provided a statement to COPA. Ms. [REDACTED] was at [REDACTED] during the incident and described a chaotic scene with fights between [REDACTED] supporters and protestors. Ms. [REDACTED] was walking around taking videos of different locations at the event when she came upon Ms. [REDACTED]. The first time Ms. [REDACTED] saw Ms. [REDACTED], Ms. [REDACTED] was face down on the ground. A white officer was on Ms. [REDACTED] back, holding her down. Other officers were standing in front of and next to Ms. [REDACTED]. Ms. [REDACTED] was bleeding from her head and screaming, but she was not resisting or fighting with the officers. Ms. [REDACTED] did not think she saw the officer

<sup>4</sup> This rally took place at various places on [REDACTED] campus, including outside the [REDACTED] where then-presidential candidate [REDACTED] was scheduled to speak.

<sup>5</sup> Att. 156, page 17, lines 12-13.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*, page 22, lines 16-17.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*, page 25, lines 14-15.

<sup>8</sup> Att. 119, 157.

<sup>9</sup> Att. 157, audio at 14:21.

<sup>10</sup> Att. 100, 158. Ms. [REDACTED] acknowledged that she did not remember specific information about the incident because of the passage of time.

strike Ms. [REDACTED] in the head with the baton, but the crowd was yelling that the officer hit Ms. [REDACTED] with the baton. Because Ms. [REDACTED] was bleeding from the head, Ms. [REDACTED] assumed that was true. Ms. [REDACTED] did observe the officer forcefully holding Ms. [REDACTED] down with the baton.

## ii. Medical Personnel Interviews

On March 29, 2018, two Chicago Fire Department **paramedic EMTs**, [REDACTED]<sup>11</sup> and [REDACTED]<sup>12</sup> informed COPA that they did not recall any patients they transported during the [REDACTED] rally.

On October 11, 2018, **Nurse** [REDACTED]<sup>13</sup> provided a statement to COPA. On March 11, 2016, Nurse [REDACTED] was working in the emergency room at [REDACTED] and was assigned as Ms. [REDACTED] primary caretaker. Nurse [REDACTED] said Ms. [REDACTED] had a bandage on her head when she arrived at the hospital in police custody. Nurse [REDACTED] observed a large head wound near Ms. [REDACTED] forehead/hairline and some bruising. Ms. [REDACTED] told Nurse [REDACTED] an officer hit her on the head with a baton. Nurse [REDACTED] could not determine if the head laceration was caused by Ms. [REDACTED] being struck with an object.

On December 5, 2018, **Doctor** [REDACTED]<sup>14</sup> provided a statement to COPA. On March 11, 2016, Dr. [REDACTED] said he was the attending physician at [REDACTED] and treated [REDACTED] for a scalp laceration and contusions to her right hand and left forearm. Ms. [REDACTED] reported that she was assaulted and hit on the head. Dr. [REDACTED] opined that the scalp laceration was consistent both with someone being hit with an object and with them falling to the ground and striking their head on a stationary object.

On September 6, 2018, **Doctor** [REDACTED]<sup>15</sup> provided a statement to COPA. Dr. [REDACTED] is an Emergency Room doctor at [REDACTED]. On March 11, 2016, Ms. [REDACTED] arrived at the hospital in police custody for a wound check and for the bandages to be changed. Dr. [REDACTED] observed a laceration to the top of Ms. [REDACTED] head that had already been treated with eight staples. Ms. [REDACTED] told Dr. [REDACTED] that she was at a protest and was hit with something. Dr. [REDACTED] noted that the injury could have been sustained by being hit with something or by falling, and that she could not determine how Ms. [REDACTED] sustained her injury.

On April 27, 2018, **Doctor** [REDACTED]<sup>16</sup> provided a statement to COPA. At the time of the interview, Dr. [REDACTED] had been Ms. [REDACTED] primary care doctor for approximately 5 years. On March 16, 2016, Ms. [REDACTED] went to see Dr. [REDACTED] and reported that she had been beaten by “the police”<sup>17</sup> at a rally where she and her daughter were caught between the crowd and the police on the scene. Ms. [REDACTED] told Officer [REDACTED] that she was “struck down to the ground and

<sup>11</sup> Att. 116.

<sup>12</sup> Att. 117.

<sup>13</sup> Att. 145, 162.

<sup>14</sup> Att. 147-148, 154.

<sup>15</sup> Att. 143, 153. Dr. [REDACTED] did not have an independent recollection of treating Ms. [REDACTED], but she used the medical records and photographs to refresh her memory.

<sup>16</sup> Att. 113, 155.

<sup>17</sup> Att. 155, page 4, line 3.

dragged.”<sup>18</sup> Dr. [REDACTED] observed multiple injuries to Ms. [REDACTED], including a laceration to her scalp and deep abrasions to her knees. He described those injuries as “profound, serious”<sup>19</sup> and said it was “inconceivable”<sup>20</sup> that these injuries could have been sustained by a fall. It was Dr. [REDACTED] assessment that the injury was consistent with being struck with an object.

### iii. Police Officer Interviews<sup>21</sup>

On August 9, 2018, Officer [REDACTED]<sup>22</sup>, # [REDACTED], provided a statement to COPA. PO [REDACTED] and his partner, PO [REDACTED], were assigned to work the [REDACTED] at [REDACTED], but they were called to what PO [REDACTED] described as a chaotic scene on the [REDACTED] side of the [REDACTED]. PO [REDACTED] was separated from PO [REDACTED] and did not see him again until after Ms. [REDACTED] was in custody. PO [REDACTED] followed Ms. [REDACTED] ambulance to [REDACTED], where PO [REDACTED] told him he had been struck in the face by Ms. [REDACTED] during the struggle at the rally. PO [REDACTED] said they fell to the ground and he saw Ms. [REDACTED] was bleeding from the head when they both got up. PO [REDACTED] later completed the Original Case Incident Report with second-hand information from PO [REDACTED]. PO [REDACTED] never reported to PO [REDACTED] that he struck Ms. [REDACTED] with his baton. PO [REDACTED] did not have any contact with Ms. [REDACTED] himself.

On March 27, 2019, Officer [REDACTED]<sup>23</sup>, # [REDACTED], provided a statement to COPA. On March 11, 2016, PO [REDACTED] worked at the [REDACTED]. At some point in the evening, PO [REDACTED] said he was trying to move a crowd out of the street at [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Ms. [REDACTED] and Ms. [REDACTED] were part of that crowd. PO [REDACTED] said he instructed Ms. [REDACTED] to get out of the street and “nudged”<sup>24</sup> her. Ms. [REDACTED] responded by striking PO [REDACTED] on the face. PO [REDACTED] then attempted to grab Ms. [REDACTED] on the arm or hand, but Ms. [REDACTED] pulled away. PO [REDACTED] recalled he had his baton in his right hand while he tried to grab Ms. [REDACTED] with his left hand. PO [REDACTED] also recalled that the crowd was pulling Ms. [REDACTED] away from him. The next thing PO [REDACTED] remembered, he and Ms. [REDACTED] were on the ground. PO [REDACTED] said he landed on his back and buttocks area. He lost his baton and hat in the fall. PO [REDACTED] said he was able to grab his baton which was rolling away but not his hat. PO [REDACTED] said he saw Ms. [REDACTED] about ten feet away from him to his right, face down.

The next thing PO [REDACTED] remembered was straddling and handcuffing Ms. [REDACTED], who was still face down. An officer PO [REDACTED] did not recognize helped him bring Ms. [REDACTED] to her feet. PO [REDACTED] was behind Ms. [REDACTED] and did not notice that she was bleeding from the head at that point. PO [REDACTED] and Ms. [REDACTED] then walked toward the police van. People in the crowd

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*, page 6, lines 20-21.

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*, page 8, line 14.

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*, page 8, line 20.

<sup>21</sup> In separate statements to COPA, Officer [REDACTED], # [REDACTED], and Officer [REDACTED], # [REDACTED], reported that they relieved officers who were guarding Ms. [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. They did not see her at the rally or have any interaction with her there. Detective [REDACTED], # [REDACTED], also provided a statement to COPA regarding his investigation into the charges against Ms. [REDACTED], which was the same information as in his Detective Supplementary Report.

<sup>22</sup> Att. 138, 159.

<sup>23</sup> Atts. 165 audio interview part 1.; 166 audio interview part 2.

<sup>24</sup> Att. 165, audio interview at 25:26, “not smacking her, not hitting her, just moving her along.”

mentioned Ms. [REDACTED] was cut, which was when he first noticed Ms. [REDACTED] injuries. PO [REDACTED] then took Ms. [REDACTED] back around the crowd and to an ambulance that was at the scene. He and Ms. [REDACTED] were transported to [REDACTED].

### b. Digital Evidence<sup>25</sup>

The Evidence Technician photographs<sup>26</sup> taken of PO [REDACTED] show redness to the right side of his face.

Ms. [REDACTED] attorney provided copies of photographs<sup>27</sup> from the rally and Ms. [REDACTED] to COPA. The photographs of Ms. [REDACTED] injuries show a laceration to her head starting from approximately the left forehead hairline extending backward to the left side of the top of Ms. [REDACTED] head; a contusion to her right hand; black eyes; and bruises, cuts, and scrapes to her body.

COPA received third-party videos<sup>28</sup> from Ms. [REDACTED] attorney, two of which show Ms. [REDACTED] and PO [REDACTED]. One video shows Ms. [REDACTED] lying on her back on the ground, screaming and holding both her hands to her head. Many officers are surrounding her with their batons out.<sup>29</sup> Approximately ten seconds later, an unknown officer picks up a police baton from the ground.<sup>30</sup> Soon after that, Ms. [REDACTED] and PO [REDACTED] are visible on the recording, both standing. Ms. [REDACTED] is bleeding from the left side of her head with her hands handcuffed behind her back. PO [REDACTED] is standing behind her to her right.

The other video is a seven-second clip captured by witness [REDACTED]. Toward the end of the clip, PO [REDACTED] stands over Ms. [REDACTED] with his baton in his hand.

### c. Physical Evidence

The medical records from [REDACTED]<sup>31</sup> show that Ms. [REDACTED] was admitted on March 11, 2016 at 7:50 pm. Ms. [REDACTED] told hospital staff she was hit with baton by a police officer. The records note a laceration to her forehead and swelling to her right. Ms. [REDACTED] received 8 staples to her head and was released to CPD custody at 10:49 pm.

The Chicago Fire Department incident included in the [REDACTED] medical records says EMTs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were the crew who transported Ms. [REDACTED] from the rally to [REDACTED]. Their report says that Ms. [REDACTED] had a head laceration and alleged she was hit on the head and dragged.

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<sup>25</sup> CPD inventoried various video and audio recordings from the [REDACTED]. None of the recordings captured Ms. [REDACTED] being taken into custody. (Att. 126).

<sup>26</sup> Att. 72.

<sup>27</sup> Att. 75.

<sup>28</sup> Att. 76.

<sup>29</sup> An unknown black male officer is holding a baton that may have blood or some other substance on it, but the lighting conditions hitting the wood of the baton may be causing the effect.

<sup>30</sup> PO [REDACTED] reported to COPA that he briefly lost his baton when he and [REDACTED] fell to the ground.

<sup>31</sup> Att. 105, 149.

The medical records from [REDACTED]<sup>32</sup> show that Ms. [REDACTED] was admitted to [REDACTED] on March 12, 2016 at 3:39 pm for a wound check and for her dressings to be changed. She was discharged to police custody at 4:15 pm.

The medical records from Dr. [REDACTED]<sup>33</sup> show that Ms. [REDACTED] was treated on March 16, 2016. Ms. [REDACTED] reported she had been injured by police at a political rally five days prior, during which she was pulled by the hair and thrown to the ground, kicked, and hit with a police baton. Ms. [REDACTED] also reported being pulled by her hair and dragged down the street. Dr. [REDACTED] removed the staples Ms. [REDACTED] received at [REDACTED] on March 11, 2016.

#### d. Documentary Evidence

Ms. [REDACTED] filed Civil Suit, 17 C [REDACTED]<sup>34</sup> on March 11, 2017, in which she alleged that POs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] used their batons to shove the crowd back. PO M [REDACTED] rammed Ms. [REDACTED] with his baton, and Ms. [REDACTED] screamed at PO [REDACTED] not to hit Ms. [REDACTED]. PO [REDACTED] then grabbed [REDACTED] by her hair and threw her to the ground, where POs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] kicked [REDACTED] on her body and beat her multiple times on her head and body with their batons.

The Arrest Report, CB # [REDACTED],<sup>35</sup> which was written by PO [REDACTED], shows Ms. [REDACTED] was arrested after refusing orders to clear the street at [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. According to the report, Ms. [REDACTED] disobeyed PO [REDACTED] orders and struck him with a closed hand. While PO [REDACTED] was arresting Ms. [REDACTED], the two fell to the ground where Ms. [REDACTED] struck her upper left forehead causing a laceration. Ms. [REDACTED] was transported to [REDACTED] hospital. PO [REDACTED] suffered soreness to face and lower back. Ms. [REDACTED] was charged with Misdemeanor Battery.

The Case Incident Report, RD # [REDACTED],<sup>36</sup> contains the same account of the incident as in the Arrest Report.

The Detective Supplementary Report,<sup>37</sup> which was written by Detective [REDACTED] [REDACTED], includes a summary of interviews he conducted. PO [REDACTED] reiterated the information that was in the arrest report. Ms. [REDACTED] told Detective [REDACTED] that she and her daughter were pushed by police to which she responded, "fuck off," lost her balance and fell to the ground. Ms. [REDACTED] reported being struck on the head multiple times but did not see with what or by whom. When she was later interviewed by ASA [REDACTED], Ms. [REDACTED] added that the officer called her a "cunt" and "whore." Ms. [REDACTED] also reported that she did not remember all the details and did not remember being hit. ASA [REDACTED] determined that the contact between Ms. [REDACTED] and PO [REDACTED] may have been accidental and rejected the felony charges.

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<sup>32</sup> Att. 106.

<sup>33</sup> Att. 107.

<sup>34</sup> Att. 5.

<sup>35</sup> Att. 9.

<sup>36</sup> Att. 10.

<sup>37</sup> Att. 11, 81. The Supplementary Report indicates that Ms. [REDACTED] was released without charging, but Ms. [REDACTED] Arrest Report does not make any reference to that. Court documents reveal that Ms. [REDACTED] criminal case was dismissed on November 7, 2016. (See Att. 14).

The **Tactical Response Report**<sup>38</sup> completed by PO [REDACTED] describes Ms. [REDACTED] as not following verbal direction, pulling away, hitting PO [REDACTED] with a closed-fist. PO [REDACTED] responded with officer presence, verbal commands, and an emergency takedown/handcuffing.

The **Officer Battery Report**<sup>39</sup> completed by PO [REDACTED] documents that he sustained an on-duty injury when he was struck by a female offender.

## VI. LEGAL STANDARD

For each Allegation COPA must make one of the following findings:

1. Sustained - where it is determined the allegation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence;
2. Not Sustained - where it is determined there is insufficient evidence to prove the allegations by a preponderance of the evidence;
3. Unfounded - where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that an allegation is false or not factual; or
4. Exonerated - where it is determined by clear and convincing evidence that the conduct described in the allegation occurred, but it is lawful and proper.

A **preponderance of evidence** can be described as evidence indicating that it is **more likely than not** that the conduct occurred and violated Department policy. *See Avery v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.*, 216 Ill. 2d 100, 191 (2005), (a proposition is proved by a preponderance of the evidence when it has found to be more probably true than not). If the evidence gathered in an investigation establishes that it is more likely that the misconduct occurred, even if by a narrow margin, then the preponderance of the evidence standard is met.

**Clear and convincing evidence** is a higher standard than a preponderance of the evidence but lower than the "beyond-a-reasonable doubt" standard required to convict a person of a criminal offense. See e.g., *People v. Coan*, 2016 IL App (2d) 151036 (2016). Clear and Convincing can be defined as a "degree of proof, which, considering all the evidence in the case, produces the firm and abiding belief that it is highly probable that the proposition . . . is true." *Id.* at ¶ 28.

## VII. ANALYSIS

- a) Regarding the allegation that Officer [REDACTED], star # [REDACTED] used excessive force when he hit [REDACTED] with a baton;

[REDACTED] has given varying accounts of what happened during this incident. In her civil complaint, Ms. [REDACTED] alleged that both POs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] kicked her and beat her multiple times with their batons. When speaking to ASA [REDACTED] and Det. [REDACTED] after her arrest,

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<sup>38</sup> Att. 6.

<sup>39</sup> Att. 7.

Ms. [REDACTED] said she didn't know who hit her or what she got hit with. In the statement she provided to COPA, Ms. [REDACTED] said PO [REDACTED] struck her multiple times with a police baton to her head and body. PO [REDACTED] said he did not hit Ms. [REDACTED] with his baton. PO [REDACTED] completed a TRR and did not report using his baton. PO [REDACTED] said he had no contact with and did not see Ms. [REDACTED] until she got treated at [REDACTED] after the rally. The third-party videos of this incident do not show PO [REDACTED] hit Ms. [REDACTED] with the baton. Civilian witness [REDACTED] reported that she saw PO [REDACTED] standing over Ms. [REDACTED] and using his baton to push her onto the ground, but she did not see PO [REDACTED] strike Ms. [REDACTED]. Based on the lack of evidence to prove or disprove the allegation, this allegation is **Not Sustained**.

b) Regarding the allegation that Officer [REDACTED] did not complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR);

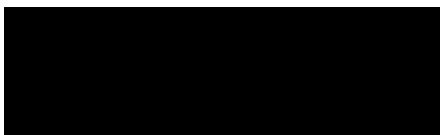
In his statement to COPA, PO [REDACTED] reported he did not see Ms. [REDACTED] until they were at [REDACTED]. PO [REDACTED] corroborated that he and PO [REDACTED] were separated at the rally. In her statement to COPA, Ms. [REDACTED] did not accuse PO [REDACTED] of hitting her therefore, completion of a TRR is not required and therefore this allegation is **Exonerated**.

### VIII. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis set forth above, COPA makes the following findings:

Officer	Allegation	Finding / Recommendation
Officer [REDACTED]	1. It is alleged that on or about March 11, 2016, at 4:16 p.m., at or near [REDACTED], Officer [REDACTED], star # [REDACTED] used excessive force when he hit [REDACTED] with a baton in violation of rules 8 and 9.	Not Sustained
Officer [REDACTED]	1. It is alleged that Officer [REDACTED] did not complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR) for an incident that occurred on March 11, 2016, at approximately 4:16 p.m., at or near [REDACTED] in violation of rule 10.	Exonerated

Approved:



June 24, 2019

Andrea Kersten  
*Deputy Chief Administrator – Chief Investigator*

Date

**Appendix A**

Assigned Investigative Staff

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<b>Squad#:</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Major Case Specialist:</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Supervising Investigator:</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Deputy Chief Administrator:</b>	Andrea Kersten